BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, April 17, 1816. [Number 1350.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D°* AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

	Rupees Pipe.
Madeira pretty old from 450 to 550	Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at	300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at	125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at	100 each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at . . . . . 16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at . . 17 Do. Do.

N B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D. FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain Burd, as by the *Asia Felix*, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D. FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 3d, March 1816.

TO THE

MALABAR COAST,

Point de Galle

AND

MADRAS,

THE GRAB SHIP

RESOURCE,

Richard Burrell,

COMMANDER,

WILL sail for the above Ports, on or about the 25th Instant, and will receive Goods or Horses on Freight on the usual terms.—Applications to be made at Messrs. ANDERSON & Co's Office.

Bombay, 17th April 1816.

Cduljee Eursetjee

TOMORROW THURSDAY the 18th APRIL 1816,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At his Rooms

IN HUMMUM STREET,

VARIOUS ARTICLES,

Consisting of

GLASS Ware, Queen's Ware, China Ware, and Plated Ware; some household Furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Couches; also a few dozens of Bottled Beer & Porter, a few cases of Gin, with some Brandy in small lots. At 12 o'Clock will be put up for sale Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 17th April 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Insurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Respondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Price Currents of Europe Goods,
&c. &c. &c.

Published

With BLANK PAGES after the EUROPEAN PLAN,

AND

READY FOR DELIVERY,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

The Bombay Almanac,

AND

MEMORANDUM BOOK,

FOR THE YEAR 1816.

Price—4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 17th April 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1816.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant F. Iredell of the 8th Regiment in the appointment of Adjutant to the Flank Battalion formed under the Command of Major Kenneth with the Field Force under Colonel East from the date of his nomiation in Camp by Colonel East.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1816.

Doctor David White, Second Member of the Medical Board is allowed a Furlough to Malwan and is permitted to be absent Six Weeks from the Presidency.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all letters and applications, from superintending Engineers connected with the execution of Civil works be in future preferred through the Chief Engineer, who will submit all such applications with his opinion, to the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are, in consequence of the Easter festival, reluctantly compelled to defer the insertion of various favours received during the last week.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

Arrived.—April 10th Ship Bark Admiral Drury Captain Rodney Kempt from Calcutta.—The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora, Captain Jeakes, from Colombo.—12th The Hon'ble Companys Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur, from Cannanore.—16th Schooner La'Junon Captain Dangnet, from the Mauritius.

Sailed.—April 13th Ship Hydroose, Nacqudah Hajee Mumbaruck, to Cannanore.—15th Brig Toffeck, Nacqudah Hoosin Cutty to Penang.

The Gazette.

Bombay, 17th April 1816.

DISTRESSED as we were, to procure materials for our paper, the arrival of the Challenger, Sloop of War, Captain Forbes, at Madras, has proved a most seasonable relief to us, and altho' the intelligence, brought, is not of a nature to be termed momentous, it, nevertheless, possesses considerable interest.

We perceive that the following are among the number of those ships which are destined for Bombay.

Lady Melville, Captain Lochner, Marquis Huntly, Captain Macleod, and Cumberland, Captain T. Wilkinson.

The Agamemnon Charlotte and Upton Castle are to be looked for, immediately, as all three sailed for Bombay, from England, previous to the Challenger.

As we imagined, *Murat* is no more. He was shot at Naples on the 13th of October. When we call to mind the principal part he acted in the murder of the Duke d' Enghien, it is scarsely possible to do other than rejoice at his fate.

We ventured, some time since, to express our opinion that the Bourbons were not as a family true to themselves, and that the loyalty of one of its principal members was greatly mistrusted by Louis the 18th. We now find we were perfectly correct, not only as to those two facts, but in our general train of reasoning with regard to the Duke of Orleans.

The present King of France is a man of good plain sense and good intentions, but, when we have said that, we have nearly expressed the whole of what can be advanced in his favor. The persuasion, however, that he means to do well, has, perhaps, generated, among a large portion of the people, a certain feeling of respect, which may, possibly, serve to keep him on the throne of his ancestors.

But with Monsieur and his family the case is widely different. Neither he nor his sons possess the confidence or love of their countrymen, and, with the exception of an isolated interested few, the whole of France looks forward, with disgust, rather than with pleasure to their succession.

It gives us infinite pleasure to see that the price of provisions has fallen, greatly, in England, and, to hear that twelve hundred a year will now go as far as sixteen did, during the war.

We shall lose no time in publishing a Supplement.

Madras.

Yesterday Evening arrived His Majestys Sloop of War Challenger Captain Forbes, from, Portsmonth the 15th of November.

This Ship has brought regular packets from England and a series of public prints to a late date —our regular Papers extend to the 13th of November inclusive.

The two Chambers in Paris happily coincide with his Majesty Louis XVIII in those laws necessary for the punishment of sedition and treason, which will materially tend to confirm that tranquillity, which we have before stated to have existed in France.

Murat it apears had made his last diversion in favour of the Italians and was shot at Naples on the 13th October.

No BREVET Promotion had been published.

IRISH CATHOLICS.—An article has been published in the Irishpapers, under the title of "The humble Address and Remonstrance of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to his Holiness pope Pius VII."—This document is a representation against the Pope's decision relative to the *Veto*; and the first part relates to persecutions which the addressers allege they have sustained or still endure. They remind the Pope that they have never sought to alter their connection with the See of Rome; though they acknowledge that the penal Laws have been relaxed during the present reign, yet they say that hostility to their religion continues to exist; and in support of this assertion, quote the oath of abjuration taken by Members of the Legislature and persons holding civil or military offices. They complain that injustice is done to the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, by desiring to provide further securities for their peaceable and loyal conduct; and they declare that there exists no necessity for any such securities.

THE MORNING POST,—Oct. 23.

Miss Henderson, the rich and sole heiress of the late A. Henderson, Esq. M. P. for Brackley, gave her hand last week to Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. of Lowesby Hall, in Leicestershire.

LONDON—October 24.

The proceedings of the French Chambers have already struck the *party* in this country, as they themselves declare, with "*astonishment.*" At this we are not at all surprised; for we foresaw that the first show of vigour and firmness which those Assemblies would put forth would prove a death-blow to their expiring hopes of a *reaction* upon *their* disorganizing principles. Indeed, if we were not positively convinced that the very first act of these constituted authorities must be the striking off the head of that monster of the Revolution, the *Jacobin faction* in France, we should be disposed to regret those regulations which, on a first view, appear intended to abridge the liberty of the subject.

ARRIVAL *of the* AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKES.

Information arrived in town yesterday, of the landing of the German Princes at Dover, soon after six o'clock in the morning, and that they might be expected in the course of the day, in London. About six o'clock in the evening two travelling carriages, with a part of the Royal suite, and a chaismarine belonging to the Prince Regent, with four horses to each, entered Stratford-place, and proceeded to the late residence of the St. Alban's family. The latter vehicle had met with an accident on its way from Dartford by the springs giving way, from the weight of the baggage. At seven o'clock the servants received orders to illuminate the whole interior of the mansion; the effect was beyond description splendid, particularly in the state apartments wherein the painted ceilings, the golden pilastres, the architraves, and the cornices, harmonised most admirably with the furniture of burnished gold, &c.

Dover, Oct. 22.—The four Horses, and the Carriage, Books, and Plate of Buonaparte, which were taken at the battle of Waterloo, by that Prussian Officer, Major Keller, who is come to England with the intention of laying the whole at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in aid of the Waterloo Subscription, to which it will, no doubt, materially contribute, if it is shewn and the money applied to the fund. There is a handsome *necessaire* of plate consisting of some gold and some silver plate gilt, the whole with his arms and initials, at present remaining at the Custom house, till an order is received to pass it duty free, to render the things of more value to the charitable fund for which the benevolent donor destines it.

THE MORNING POST,—Oct. 28.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the undermentioned ships were taken up in addition to those already engaged for the ensuing season, viz.—

Larkins, 637 tons; Lord Keith, 599 tons; Ann, 53[illegible] tons: Lady Campbell, 684 tons; Benson, 678 tons; Mangles, 563 tons; Batavia, 555 tons.

THE NEWS,—October 29.

The Court Martial, which has been sitting some days at Sheerness on Captain Lord George Stuart, late of the *Newcastle*, 50 gun ship, on charges preferred against him by Captain Butcher, late of the *Antelope*, of the same rate, closed its proceedings on Thursday afternoon at a late hour, when his Lordship was fully acquitted.

M Cochrane Johnstone, who was supposed to be in America, is, we believe, now living on his only remaining estate in Dominica. We have seen a Gentleman who saw him in that island on the 21st of August last.

THE MORNING POST,—Nov. 4.

The other contents of the Paris Papers are given under the usual head.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted the whole of the remaining articles of the project of the law for the punishment of Sedition by an immense majority of 293 to 69; and we are much pleased to find a perfect coincidence between the sentiments of the leading Members and those which from time to time we have thought it our duty to offer upon this most interesting subject. The King, we are no less happy to find, has lost no time in issuing a Proclamation conformably to the law for arresting persons accused of crimes and conspiracies against the Monarch or the State.—The French Funds are 57½.

Meat.—I yesterday bought in Fleet Market prime roasting beef at 5d. per lb. M. D.
Nov. 3, 1815.

The following is an extract of a letter from Naples, October 18:—"Murat was tried by a Military Commission, and by the same law made by him two years since, which ordered that any person landing in this country, with an intent of disturbing the public tranquillity, was to be tried and shot; he suffered on Friday last, at four o'clock P. M. He had a Confessor, but would neither sit down nor have his eyes blinded."

The two laws proposed to the French Chambers namely, that which respects seditious words, and that which authorises the arrest of every one whom the Ministers may suspect of entertaining revolutionary ideas, have passed the Chamber of Deputies by a great majority.

FATE OF MURAT.

[from a neapolitan Journal.]

Naples, Oct 18.—Joachim, who fled from Naples in May, sought an asylum in France, when the unexpected appearance of Napoleon seemed to open his heart to new hopes.

Since the events consequent upon the battle of Watoloo, Murat remained in Provence, less with the intention of finding safety, than with a view to excite disturbances among the inhabitants of those departments, and to rekindle the extinguished fires of Civil War.

The progress of the Allied Armies, and the devotedness of Toulon and Marseilles to their Legitimate Sovereign, forced this General to abandon France.

The Police of Naples, which had constantly followed his steps during the whole time of stay on the French territory, did not lose sight of him when he abandoned these quarters.

Murat went to Corsica; he was received there by M. Colonna Ceccaldi, Mayor of Vescovato. The appearance of a fugitive General excited the attention and vigilance of the Military Commander of the Island, who had soon occasion to be convinced that this new guest had not repaired thither except to execute new machinations which he meditated.

Vescovato became the head-quarters of all the Corsicans who had served at Naples, under the orders of General Murat, who by an atrocious violation of the rights of nations, projected the surprise of Bastia, and thus attempted to trouble the tranquillity of the Island, already submitted to the Government of the Bourbons.

On the 15th of September, a proclamation of the Chavalier Verrier, Commander *ad interim* of this military division, revealed the projects of the fugitive General to the seduced inhabitants, and declared to be traitors and rebels those who should receive money from Murat, who then took refuge in Ajaccio, where he continued to hold in pay about 600 men.

However, several public journals announced that the generosity of the Allies had offered to this General an asylum in Germany, under the protection of the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia; that he might with his family choose a habitation in one of the cities of Moravia, or Bohemia, or of Austria Superior and there live tranquilly as a private individual; that, in short, an English frigate was appointid to convey him from Corsica to Trieste.

The result of these rumours was looked for, when, on the night of the 28th of September, General Murat fled from Ajaccio.

Although his projects appeared altogether romantic the Neapolitan Government had placed light vessels as cruisers to watch the coast of the Kingdom so that there was a line of armed vessels from Gaeta to Montecircello; another from the point of Companis to the Pharos; a third from the Cap-desarmees to the Ionian sea. The event justified the wisdom of these precautions.

On the 8th of the month, at noon, General Murat, with two small vissels, appeared on the coast of Pizzo, in Calabria Ulterior. He disembarked immediately with a suite of 30 persons, among whom were Lieutenant General Francefchetti, and Marshal Natali. From the coast he marched quietly to the village. When he arrived there, he attempted to excite the stir of a civil war, by crying out to the people, "I am your King, Joachim Murat: you ought to acknowledge me."

These words were the original of a general commotion: they ran to arms. Murat and his suite, who were proceeding towards Monte Leone, seeing themselves pursued by the populace, threw themselves precipitately among the mountains, whence they attempted to open for themselves a way to the coast, for the purpose of finding the vessel which waited for them; but overcome by the number and courage of their pursuers, they were made prisoners, and conducted, in spite of the most active resistance on their part, to the fort of Pizzo.

In the heat of the encounter, Captain Pernice was killed and General Franceschetti wounded, as well as seven other persons in the suite of Murat.

While the action was most lively the two vessels fled.

The whole expedition of General Murat was composed of six vessels four fell into the hands of his Majesty's marine. the other two were pursued.

It is said, that another embarkation had put on shore on the coast of Licosa, three emissaries, charged with criminal operations.

This event has not in the least desturbed our tranquillity. Every where is preserved a calm worthy of a nation, the friend of order, and tenderly attached to its legitimate Sovereigns. The police, which was acquainted with the secret designs of Murat, had disposed every thing in such a manner that public order might not suffer: but its measures bores always the character of a paternal Government. Although it was known that Murat attempted to plunge the country into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, the Government never permitted, in the whole extent of the kingdom, a single individual to be arrested; so deeply convinced was it of the fidelity of its subjects. This does honour to the heart of the King, who was not deceived in thus confiding in the devoted affection of his people.

History will remember with honour the zeal of the generous inhabitants of Pizzo. The benefits of his Majesty towards them and the noble conduct of his judicial authorities, civil and military, who have all, on this occasion, acquired new rights to the affection of the King, and to the esteem of the nation.—(*journal of the two Sicilies, Oct.* 13).

Murat was taken before a military Commission, condemned to death, and short this day at three o'clock.

THE MORNING POST—Nov. 5.

Yesterday the despatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following seips, viz.—

Surry, Captain S. Beadle, and Europe, Captain J. Mills, for Madras and Batavia.

passengers per Europe—*Madras*—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Willams, Major. Munt and family Lieutenant R. J. Marr, Mr. R. Brody, Cadet.

Per Surrey.—*Bengal*. Major General Brown, Mr. D. D'Ayot; Messdames Eskine, Bathie, Kinderfley.

For Bangalore—Mr. Dounespe.

For Madras Mr R. Sherson and daughter, Colonel Graham and Family, Mrs. M. Bedle.

[*Mad. Gaz. Extr.—April* 3.

We are happy to state, that the Honourable Company's ship *Europe* and *Surrey*, and the Free Trader *Coromandel*, may be hourly expected to heave in sight. The latter ship sailed from the Cape some days previous to the departure from thence of the *Challenger*.

The *Europe* had arrived in Table Bay, and was to prosecute her voyage to Madras direct, on the 7th of February.

The *Surrey* had passed the Cape with the intention of touching at the Mauritius.

PARIS, Oct 27.

The Madrid Gazette of the 14 th announces the recovery from the Museum of Paris, of some of the principal paintings of the Spanish school, and some of the work of Raphael, carried off during the French invasion so long ago as July, 1814. lists had been drawn up of them for the purpose of their being reclaimed.

General Hallin has been arrested at Bugey, and conducted to Lons-le-Saulnier.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

It was by a majority of 120 voices to 29, that the Chamber of peers in its sitting of the 27th, adopted the plan of law relative to the detention of the suspected. The duke d' Ardeauville and Count Fontanes, it is said, pronounced eloquent speeches in support of the law. Count Laufuinais attacked it with vehemence in a speech which he has just caused to be printed.

General Lecourbe died at Befort, in the night of the 23d, in consequence of a strangury in his 55th year. An intrepid warrior, a good General, and the sincere friend of his country; he has left behind him the regrets of all friends of his country.

Yesterday Prussian corps, amounting to from 8 to 10,000 men coming from Versailles, passed through the capital. The grand movement taking place among the troops of this nation give reason to think that they are in course of withdrawing altogether by different routes.

On the 24th a convoy of between 40 & 50 waggons, escorted by Austrian troops, passed by the way of Monterean. These carriages are loaded with pictures and statues from Paris.

The Curé of the Cathedral of Dijon has been arrested. Several federal Chiefs and a Septembriser have experienced the same fate.

Letters from Besancon state, that General Alix has been arrested in that town by order of the Prefect.

The Madrid Gazette is silent respecting the late events in that capital. The persons who are to compose the King's Privy Council are not yet appointed. His Majesty intends to form a Commission which will be directed to draw up a plan for the meeting of the Cortes.

Yesterday Mademoiselle R——, of an ancient family, a young Lady only 14 years of age, put an end to her existence by a musket-shot, which she discharged by putting her foot to the trigger. The motive of the act is unknown. This crime of suicide is of late become surprisingly common in France, and is the most deplorable proof of the decay of our morals.

On the 31st of last August, was arrested in the commune of Cour and Buis (Isere), a man named Mathieu Felix, exsoldier of the 31st regiment of light infantry, who made himself pass for Buonaparte, & announced the pretended arrivalof several corps destined to cut off the Allied Troops. He has just been condemned by the tribunal of Vienna to six months imprisonment, to the payment of fifty francs, and to be afterwards placed, at the disposal of the government.

It is asserted at Vienna, that the Archduke John, after his return from Londons will go to Dresden, and that it is probable that his Imperial Highness will marry the princess Augusta, the only daughter of the King of Saxony

Lieutenant General Sir James Murray is to proceed to India, to take the command of the Forces in Bengal. Major General Wilson being appointed to the temporary command in Canada.

Last night a Dutch Mail arrived, with Brussels papers to the 22d instant. A Letter from Paris is quoted in one of them, that the Allies, in consideration of the services rendered by Hamburgh, had resolved not only that the money taken by Davoust from the Bank should be restored, but also that an indemnity should be given to that republic.

Brussels, Oct. 21.—At this moment there is a general movement among the Prussian troops in Piccardy, the environs of Loan, and Landrecies. The Regiments which are destined to remain some years in France, repair successively to the Garrisons which are assigned them, and which Garrisons are to be divided in the following manner:—the Prussians are to occupy Thionville, Montmedy, Longwy, Sedan, Givet, and Charlemont, Rocroy, two places in Piccardy, Rouen, and the adjacent part of Normandy. The troops of the Netherlands are to occupy Marienberg, Phillipeville, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Mauberg, and Conde. The English, Hanoverians, and Brunswickers, are to occupy Cambray, Perone, with the whole of the high road to Paris, and the environs of that Capital. All these dispositions, which are now definitively made, will be put in execution at the beginning of next month. It seems certain that the other fortresses of French Flanders and Artois are to have no other garrison than the National Guard.

Yesterday a Malta and Gibraltar Mail was received at the Post Office. The letters from the latter place are to the 19th inst. We have before stated that it was a favourite project of General Maitland, Governor of Malta, to convert Valetta into a British freeport, and that, for this purpose, a correspondence was conducted with Ministers, which, we are now informed, has terminated in an arrangement perfectly coinciding with the wishes of his Excellency. We understand that the shipping from the East and West Indies are to be comprehended, under special regulations, in the immunities of this free port.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Extract of a Letter from Italy, dated Sept. 24.

From Milan I arrived at the Lake of Como, the residence of the Princess of Wales. I have seen her Royal Highness several times upon the water; she spends several hours every day upon the Lake. The house has all the appearance of a Palace, and is furnished in the most splendid manner; but her Royal Highness is adding a wing to it and furnishing it quite new, partly in the English, and partly in the French taste. There is an Austrian guard of honour, of about 25 or 30 men, constantly posted at the gate. She has made a private road from the house to the village of Como. Every thing seems to indicate that her Royal Highness purposes making it her place of residence for a considerable time. A grand ball was given in honour of her Royal Highness at the village of Como, during the time that we happened to pass there. This was done as a mark of respect previous to her departure, which was fixed for the 28th of this month (Sept.) She goes first to the Grecianisles, and from thence to Constantinople, where she proposes spending the winter. Strangers are not admitted, without particular orders, to see the house and demesne. Her Royal Highness, and the persons of her suite, are extremely popular, with the exception af Master——, her little protegee, who is described as a very ill-behaved and refractory young gentleman: his dress and appointments are quite princely. He has a boat richly decorated and lined with scarlet, for his own use. Lord Sandwich occupies a most beautiful mansion a little higher on the Lake, where he has lived for some months back."

THE MORNING POST—Nov. 13.

We have received since our last Paris Papers to the 10th inst, the Treaty between France and the Allied Powers has experienced some delay which was not in the first instance anticipated by our Ministers. It is doubtless, however, by this time finally concluded, and a Postscript to the *Gazette de France* states positively that it will be communicated to the two Chambers tomorrow or Wednesday. It it expected in London in the course of this day.—The malecontents of France, we regret to find, are if possible becoming every day more and more hardened in their audacity and their villainy. Two more of these infernal ruffians were arrested in the act of insulting the King on his return from mass on Wednesday last. It is stated from Valenciennes that a sanguinary quarrel lately took place between the French and Belgians, relative to the introduction of some English merchandises into the French territory. M. Fouche, it seems was arrested at Aix la-Chapelle, but it is stated that his detention was merely the consequence of his neglect in regard to the necessary passports for travelling—a neglect, it is fairly remarked, rather remarkable on the part of a Minister of Police. The Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Commissioners destined to reside at St. Helena, are on the point of setting out from Paris to proceed thither. The proceedings of the French Chambers are of very little interest. In the Chamber of Peers a debate has taken place upon a motion made by Count Granier, who remonstrated against a Minister's using the name of the King, and expressing his consent in recommending an amendment to a recent law. Some objected even to the use of the King's name at all. The Duke de la Vauguyon, & others, strenuously opposed these opinions, on the ground of the Royal Prerogative, as stablished in the Constitutional Chamber. It was finally agreed to strike out the mention of his Majesty's name in the minutes; so that, as the matter now stands, a Minister may still intimate the opinions of his Royal Master, but they are not to be recorded. Though the Charter vests the originating of laws in the Crown, yet they must be proposed by Ministers, whose responsibility is certainly not augmented by thedecision. The Deputies are chiefly employed in considering measures for the regulation of the new Departmental Associations, which, it is supposed, when universally formed, will tend greatly to strengthen the King's authority, and will also render a less numerous regular force necessary. The proceedings against Ney have at length commenced. Jourdan is President of the Court, Massena Augereau, and Mortier are also Members of it. The rest of the Members are Lieutenant-Generals of no particular celebrity.—The French Funds are 56f. 10c.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM PARIS, NOV. 7

There seems to be a relaxed order with respect to the guarding of the Pont Royal. The cannon have been removed and the sentinels withdrawn from each end of the bridge.

The Reporter upon the intended trial of Ney informs me, that the trial will not last three days.

A saying of M. de Talleyrand is circulated today. It was affirmed in his presence, that the Deputies would save France. "Geese saved the Capitol," replied the Ex-Bishop.

For some days great vigilance has been used to find out Gen. Clary, Joseph Buonaparté's Brother-in-law. Some Royalists (and not the police of M. Decaze) discovered his asylum, but could not find him. They arrested his Secretary, however and secured papers, of the highest importance, *which compromise some distinguished persons.*

There is a report of attempts having been made to assassinate some British soldiers; the villains, it is added, have been taken up.

The two persons who stopped and robbed the Diligence of the public money near Rochechouart, were, it is said, officers of the artillery of the army of the Loire. They have been secured.

The Prefect of the Eure has taken up several of the disaffected: the Royalist, have since been kept under no longer and tranquillity has been restored.

Some more disturbances have broken out at Nismes, but they have been quelled.

We rejoice to see that British force which has gone into cantonments at Paris, has been billited on the best quarter of the city—the *faybourg St. Germain.*

The Paris papers of Thursday contain few articles worth notice.

CARNOT and SIEYES are about to settle in Germany.

Another of Buonaparte's Generals has been arrested, General Alex. We should be glad to be able to add that one of them has been brought to trial.

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the Archdukes John and Louis of Austria, with their suite, left Stradford-placein two of the prince Regent's carriages, on their tour through England and Scotland.

Lord Cochrane, it is understood, is determined not to permit the affair of the hoax upon the Stock Exchange to sleep. His uncle, Mr. Basil Cochrane, is aiding his Lordship at the Present moment, in collecting evidence to prove the innocence of Lord Cochrane in the transaction, and the guilt of De Berenger and others.

The following bulletin was shewn yesterday, at St. James's Palace:—

"Windsor, Nov. 4.

His Majesty has continued to enjoy good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil; though less uniformly so than during the preceding month. The general state of his Majesty's health is unaltered.

The Prince Regent proceeded, on Saturday, on his way to Coombe Abbey, the seat of Earl Craven.

It is said to be the opinion in the best informed political circles in Paris, that Prussia had refused to sign the Convention with France without a guarantee for the immediate or speedy payment of her share of the contribution; and that Lord Castlereagh undertook for its discharge, on receiving an undertaking from the French Government to repay the full amount within a certain specified time. This difficulty being thus removed, there remained, we understand, no other obstacle in the way of the signature to the Treaty.

According to letters from Paris, the British troops were to go into winter quarters on the last inst. The first division is to be cantoned at Passy; the second at Versailles; the third at St. Cloud, Neuilly, Clichy, and Boulogne; the sixth at St. Germains; and the seventh in Montmartre and the villages near St. Denis.

Penzance, Oct. 20—The Delhi East Indiaman, Captain Gower, from Calcutta for London, come into this Bay last night, during a violent gale from S. S. W. to S. W. She came to an anchor, but finding the vessel drive, cut away her main and mizen masts, but could not let go a second anchor, so that the ship came on shore between Marazion and the Mount. If it should prove moderate, great part of the cargo may be saved. It now continues to blow hard, with much sea. A galliot is reported to be totally lost on the Sand in this Bay."

THE SUN, Nov. 11, 1815.

A Dispatch from Lord Castlereagh at Paris, was received by Government this morning, the contents are said to be interesting. If they should transpire in due time, we shall communicate them to the public in a Second Edition.

We rejoice to see that the British Force which has gone into cantonments in Paris, has been billeted on the best quarter of the City—the *faubourg St. Germain.*

In Naples, as in France, it seems there is a disaffected party attached to the revolutionary order of things. The late attempt of Murat, therefore, excited great uneasiness, and it is probable that only his instant annihilation prevented a more violent ferment.

The accounts from Flanders are chiefly interesting as they detail the military disposition of a strong portion of the Allied Force which is to remain embodied for the preservation of general tranquillity. It is stated that Blucher's head-quarters will soon be removed to Aix-la-Chapelle, and that the Prussian army will be disposed in four lines: the first of 30,000 men, commanded by General Kleist, in France; the second occupying the fortresses; the third, commanded by General Gneisenau, stationed in the new possessions of the King on the left side of the Rhine; and the fourth behind the Rhine, extending its cantonments to Erfurth. These four corps will be so connected together, that they will be able to unite on the first signal.

[*Mad. Cour. Extr.—April* 3.

Calcutta.

We have received by the *Indian Oak*, a work in two volumes published in England, by Mr. Alexander Fraser Tytler, of the Civil Service on this Establishment, entitled "Considerations on the Present Political State of India."—As the moral and political condition of this Country, is most imperfectly understood, in the United Kingdom, we are gratified by every effort to awaken public attention, to a subject of such real importance; and we rejoice when any occasion is afforded, for the people of England to read or think of the land, in which we are compelled to sojourn.—It is but too true, that many well informed persons, in the British Metropolis, are lamentably ignorant of the condition, the circumstances and the government of our Indian Empire; and that beyond the precincts of Leadenhall Street, more anxiety is manifested to discover the source of the Missouri and the termination of the Niger, than to obtain rational information respecting the population—the extent—or the resources of British India. We have not yet had leisure to peruse the whole of the work before us; but from the cursory glance that we have taken of the first volume, we are afraid that it enters too much into minute and local details, to excite general interest in England;—and that much of the information which the author professes to convey, will add but little to the stock of knowledge of his brethren in this Country. He states, with becoming modesty, that the publication is "intended chiefly as "a Manual of Instruction in their duties, for the "younger Servants of the Company;" but we are inclined to think, that when the young Gentlemen of the Writers' Buildings, shall have perused his lessons—and shall have read his exposition of "the secrets of the Prison house," they will not be much enamoured of their Monitor—*If it were not for the present pressure of European intelligence, we would submit a more copious extract of the work in question; but we must now* confine ourselves to the following *notes*, which will afford our readers a tolerable specimen of the

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manner and matter of the author.—In the first, like a good and able legislature, he points out the mischiefs which prevail—and in the second, he suggests the remedial provisions.

"A few observations must be made on the lesser heads of expence. The command of money at first, and the all-powerful principle of imitation, has given rise to a style of living, among many of the young men, the excessive folly of which has not a parallel in any other part of the world. Their furniture must be of the most expensive kind; and, when out of fashion, must be sent to the hammer, and sold for nothing. The expence of every article of household-furniture, when made by Europeans as the young Writer's must be, is, in this country, immense. *But there is no day of payment mentioned, when the article is purchased.* Their tables must be supplied with every luxury. They keep open house. They drink extravagant wines; never any thing under *Claret, and not unfrequently, Champaigne.* These things all tell in the end. Extravagant in their common prices, they become more so when the sircar is the purchaser. *But the day of payment is distant, and the baboo* continues to "*bleed freely.*" There is, then, the expence of a retinue of servants. It is not in this country as in Europe, where the addition of a horse merely adds to one's debt the price paid, and the food he eats. Each horse must here have two servants. Thus a most expensive establishment is increased by every new purchase. Will it be believed, that the establishment of servants, entertained by a fashionable young writer, amounts seldom to less than thirty persons! I shall enumerate them, and though in many instances I might add to the number, I believe I should find few where I could diminish.

"I suppose him to keep four horses; few writers of any pretensions to fashion have less, and I have known several instances of the number being increased to ten. This seldom happens, however, and the following is the common list of servants; Four sices (or grooms).—four grass cutters, - eight bearers. - two khidemutgars (or table servants.)—two stockaburdars (pipe-holder) and his mate, two hurkaras (orrunning footmen),—one dooria or mihter (sweeper),—one bheestie (water carrier), one tailor,—one mussalchee (link boy), - one khansama (steward)--one durivan (door keeeper),—two cooks and their mate; in all, thirty. To this number many add a riding boy, a private moonshee (or teacher), and if out of town, a gardener and assistant. This establishment is not entertained for a trifle; but all must be of a piece, and that he is extravagant in one thing must be so in all.

The debts contracted in the articles of clothes are by no means to be forgotten. Here, again, novelty and fashion must have their influence. The different articles of wearing apparel, when purchased from the first houses, are very expensive in India. But no gay Writer can employ any but the first houses. The day of payment is distant, and never thought of. The tailors, sadlers, shoemakers, coachmakers, and, indeed, all tradesmen in India, are, for the first year or two, the kindest and most patient people on the face of the earth. At last it is necessary to add one enormous item to the baboo's account, by satisfying the claims of these tradesmen. I am certain I confine myself within bounds, when I give the average sum of 10,000 rupees to clear off the tradesmen' bills contracted during a residence in College. Independent of this, the gay Writer must frequent the billiard table, and must occasionally lose money in bets at horse races; must subscribe to all raffles; have several tickets in the lottery; subscribe to public places, charitable institutions, and ordinaries on the race course. He must pay jockeys and stable-keepers, and every now and then buy some expensive article, to shew off for a while! now a piece of furniture; now some pictures; now a trinket. I have left out the expences attending the college life of the gamester and debauchee; which characters are, I trust, rare in our service; but are yet to be found.

"Having attempted to point out the evils which surround the young man on his arrival, and introduced him to the College, I shall be pardoned, if, in this note, I enter into some minute particulars, attention to which will materially lessen the danger to which he is exposed; and trivial as these may seem to the young civilian, entering on his career, let him be assured, that ere a very few years have passed over his head, he will acknowledge their importance. It will be well for him if he accept of the experience of another than learn by his own. I would begin by recommending him, on his first arrival in the country, not to be too anxious to get into Writers' Buildings and were it even for a few days, to accept of the invitation of a friend to his house. From this friend, not from his young companions in the buildings, he will learn what things are necessary for him. There are those whose principles are so strict, and strength of mind so great, that they will boldly encounter the laugh of others, rather than indulge in any thing which would involve them in pecuniary difficulties. *O! si sic omnes.* These I sincerely congratulate. I have seen such, and even now can instance them among my most respected friends. The purchase of a few articles of immediate use will for them be sufficient.

"But, it is the general opinion, that, "when at Rome, we must do as is done at Rome." You need not, however, do as the fools at Rome. Be neither, therefore, singular in economy, nor in expence. A certain equipage is indispensable. Purchase your palankeen from a respectable house, as well as your gig; let both be good of their kind: a pair of horses are necessary; one of which is for the saddle. More than this is extravagant; and if these are valuable, and well chosen, there will be less inducement to the folly of perpetual change. Furnish your house neatly and substantially, but not extravagantly. Never change your Furniture, but insist on its being well taken care of by your servants. These you ought, if possible, to have recommended by your friend. Servants, in India, will always be what their masters make them; and, if a kind master, you will probably keep the same servants as long as you are in the country. It is of consequence, therefore, that you teach them at first to be attentive. Surely we would rather see a house remarkable for its neatness, regularity, and cleanliness, than characterised by the tawdry splendour, and expensive filth, which too often distinguish a writer's building; a picture of thoughtless profusion, without either elegance or comfort. Satin-wood couches, with Morocco-squabs, kept seemingly for the favorite terrier or bull dog, Cleopatra Couches, with litters of puppies on them, a room full of mahogany or satin-wood chairs; but scarcely one to which you can safely trust yourself; a table kept for the purpose of sitting upon, and consequently split through the middle; a collection of sporting prints, in gilt frames, and broken glasses, and a pleasing variety of saddles, bridles, harness, whips of all sorts and sizes, dog collars, horse medicines, &c. Add to this. a young dasher's library, where the desire of improvement is manifested, on the parents' part, by the copies of Hume, Blair, Blackstone, De Lolme, and other grave authors. And the same anxiety, evinced in a different direction, is evident on the part of the son, who has added Taplin's works, Stable Companions "*cum notis variorum,*" Lawrence, Daniel, the Sporting Magazine, and a variety of Naval Songsters, Comic Songsters, Larks and Orpheus's, Nightingales and Apollos.

"Let your table be always neat, and every thing the best of its kind; for attention will procure this at no additional cost. If you pay regularly, and have no sircar between your *khansamah* (head servant or steward) and yourself, you can insist on having every thing of the best sort, & the gains of your servant will still be sufficient to ensure his continuing to serve you well. Keep your own accounts, or at least check those of your khansamah, which is easily done each day, by hearing him read them over, and, if correct, putting down, in a column left for the purpose, the gross sum of each day's expence. These sums you can in a few minutes add up, at the end of the month.

"Where the accounts are taken seldom, your memory will not serve you to check impositions and the practice of many young men, of *cutting* their khansamah's accounts, (as they term it) whenever they are struck with their expences, as it is often unjust, so it is ridiculous; for the servant, knowing his account is to be cut, will add to the amount the sum he expects his master will subscribe, and occasionally a little more, that he may err on the safe side.

"Until you are out of debt, give no expensive entertainments, and discourage all unmeaning irruptions of your companions, or bid adieu to study and comfort. Take exercise morning and evening, and always unbend at night. No study after dinner is necessary, and your health suffers materially by it. Devote the earlier part of the day to your more serious studies, and the rest to the lighter parts. Let your amusements be of a piece with the rest of your conduct. Riding, and enjoying the conversation of a friend in the morning, bathing, and exercising with cudgels, dumb belles or otherwise, a light breakfast, but a hearty one. As the hours of dinner are late, a forenoon meal (or *tiffin*) is universal; let it be a light one that you may be no less fit for study after breakfast than before it; for the portion of your day from breakfast till dinner is all that can or ought to be given to study; after dinner, take your evening's drive on the course. Laugh at the extravagant dress and requipage of your thoughtless companions; but be as gay and lively as any around you. Join moderately in the cold weather festivities. Try to excel in every thing as you do in study. Unbend cheerfully in company; but be able to maintain your ground in grave discourse. Read the occasional publications of the day; when you can find leisure, continue your English reading. Court the society of the grave and the studious in Calcutta; but be always ready to join in any innocent amusement among your young friends. Go occasionally to Barrackpore, (a beautiful spot sixteen miles from Calcutta). When acquainted with some friend there, the end of the week frequently spent with him will benefit your health, be a source of great pleasure, and will send you back with renewed vigour to your books again. Cultivate the acquaintance of some kind and domestic family in Calcutta, with whom your hours of leisure may be spent, with more advantage, and will give much more real enjoyment, than in the pursuit of idleness and dissipation. The chief sources of happiness which I have possessed since I left home, have been found in the society of a few domestic families, and never shall I forget the many cheerful evenings I owe them, or my weightier obligations to them, for encouraging me to study, and to presevere for a while, when I needed such encouragement much."

[*Sup. to the Ind. Gaz.—March* 11.

THE VENUS DE MEDICIS.

[*From the Giornale Enciclopedico, a Magazine published at Florence.*]

It is generally known that one of the fingers of the left hand of the Venus de Medicis has been supplied by a modern artist: every circumstance, however trifling, which relates to this master-piece of antiquity justly considered as the wonder of Art, must necessarily be interesting to the public; and our readers will not be displeased to learn how the finger was broken, especially as none of the writers who have spoken of this famous work have taken any notice of it.

In the time of Cosmo the 3d, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Lord Ossory being in Florence, was one day, in the company of the Grand Duke, contemplating this wonderful statue, and offered him an hundred thousand livres for it, if he could be induced to part with it, asking two months time to procure the sum of money from England, and adding that a ship should be sent from thence expressly for the purpose of conveying it. The Grand Duke smiled at the proposal, but without making any reply, turned towards the Marquis Malaspina, who was present, and desired him to note down his Lordship's name; and the affair ended as a piece of pleasantry.

Lord Ossory had a red cornelian ring, representing a Cupid, which the Grand Duke, having seen some days before, had admired so much, that his Lordship wished to make him a present of it. His Highness however would not accept it; and upon this occassion the Englishman, with a delicate generosity, requested Cosmo, though he would not consent to part with the Venus, at least to permit him to marry her; to which the Grand Duke having smilingly consented, his Lordship put the ring on the finger of the Goddess and fixed it as firmly as possible*; thus finding means to gratify the Duke with the cornelian, without wounding his self-love. Cosmo thinking the representation of Cupid agreeable to the subject of the statue, suffered the ring to remain; and the statue would still have been adorned with it, had not a certain *personage* wisely resolving to remove from the finger of Venus this *heterogeneous* addition, clandestinely entered the gallery one day, and attempted to appropriate the ring to himself, when being obliged to force it off, and fearful perhaps that he might be surprised, the finger was broken.

We should like to know the name of this person, how the attempt became known, and if, with the finger, he really succeeded in taking away the ring also: but the document from which we have taken these circumstances goes no farther; it only mentions that the ring is still preserved, and is appended to a little gold-chain in the chrystal-cabinet of the Royal Gallery; and all that we can say in addition is, that the *Venus de Medicis, mutilated*, will remain a perpetual monument of the inadvertency of this personage.

[The Italian journalist, in a note, seems to hint that this ungallant attempt at petty larceny was committed by some foreigner of distinguished rank.]

* Not having the statue before us, we cannot say precisely which is the finger that appears to have been joined; but we understand from some of our Artists that it is the fore finger, which leads us to conclude that the English Nobleman was acquainted with the ancient practice of wearing the nuptial ring on that finger; opinion prevailed amongst the Greeks and Romans, and perhaps some may still maintain it, that there is a small nerve which connects this finger with the heart.

FRANCE.

REPORT BY FOUCHE, TO THE KING REGARDING THE INTERIOR OF THE KINGDOM.

SIRE—I have laid before your Majesty the situation of your kingdom, as it regards foreign armies; the disorders to which I had the honour of calling your attention are temporary; resignation moderates them, time will repair them; their cause is known, but there are others more serious, a picture of which it is my duty to bring under your view. France is at war with herself; we are threatened with all the calamities that can arise from the rousing of passion, and the conflict of opinion.

The many political tempests that have agitated us for 25 years, have scattered us with their violence into contending parties; so many public and private disputes, such a discordance in actions, wishes, and fears have been the consequence, that it is now impossible to rally desires, unless at the same time opinions are also rallied, by setting the heart at rest, and insuring tranquillity to all interests.

All is danger or obstacle in the element by which we are surrounded. The majority of men of energy who have combated and overthrown the last power, sought only to put an end to tyranny. Every arbitrary government would surround them again with their enemies. It is not merely for the struggle of two governments, but for the difference of principles that war has again burst forth in La Vendee; they lay down their arms, but war is not ended; an opposition of the same kind agitates and disunites all classes of citizens, even to the members of every family. Its habitation is in the most ardent passions, in the desire as well as in the fear of witnessing the triumph of old opinions.

Public calamities have served only to augment our disorders; the two parties either aggravate each other by their reproaches and their threats of reaction, or urge themselves by their hopes. All will submit to the King, all at least will have the language of submission, but the one will demand as the condition of their fidelity the maintenance of the rights of the people, while the other, on the contrary, wish to retrograde, that every thing should be put in dispute, in short that the present should decide all the past in their favour. Indeed, it would be now said, on a view of the state of public opinion, that France contains two nations contending against each other; one degree more of fury is only necessary to dissolve the social compact, and a few false measures on the part of Government, are only required to produce a general conflagration.

On a view of the state of public opinion, and of the conflict of passions, there are found distinguishing shades between the various departments, between the citizens and the armies, and between the parties and the factions.

Minds are more calm in the centre of France; there obedience will be more prompt; but the Capital must be considered a distinct class. It is not, and can no longer be the rule and example of the provinces: since a factitious opinion there so quickly takes the place of a real opinion, each party there finds auxiliaries and accomplices in a momentary triumph; every thing is to be apprehended from its slightest agitations, while what appears its most perfect repose can give but a feeble security.

The North has evinced moderation, and your Majesty has received some proofs of attachment; the character of its inhabitants renders it susceptible of disturbance, a constitutional *regime*, under the Government of the King, would gratify the wishes of the departments of the North.

The West presents a frightful contrast; a great number of persons in La Vendee, in Limousin and Poictou, are devoted to the King, but either from terror of from passion, for the last 20 years they have confounded the cause of the ancient *regime* with the cause of royalty.—Perhaps an imprudent zeal would consider it an advantage to calculate on this armed population, on these credulous, simple, and ignorant peasants, made soldiers by a long civil war, and obeying their chiefs with the most blind submission. Such an error ought to claim the attention of your Majesty. The employment of these soldiers, the support of such an army would lose the royal cause without redemption, because they see there the evident project of placing the counter-revolution on the throne. It is, nevertheless, not to be believed that opinion would be unanimous in these departments. Armed federations have been there formed; one part of the towns is opposed to the country, and those who gain would resist whoever should attempt to dispossess them.

The *Royalisme* of the South breaks out in attempts: armed bands penetrate into the towns and overrun the country. Assassinations and robberies multiply; justice is every where silent; the Administration every where inactive; the passions that agitate, alone speak and are listened to. The necessity for terminating these disorders is urgent, for soon the resistance provoked by such excesses would be as much applauded as the aggression.—The lower orders, the greater part of the cultivators, a portion of the inhabitants of the small towns, the whole Protestant population, and those of the Reformed Religion are interested. The departments of the Pyrennees wish for neither troubles not re-actions. Auvergne, although submissive, is of a constitutional sentiment only, and at Lyons two parties prevail.

Towards the Eastern frontier, Alsace, Loraine, the three Bishopricks, Ardennes, Champagne, Burgundy Franche Compte, and Dauphiny, present a danger of of a different kind. A moral opposition to the government of the Royal Dynasty is there nearly general. Twice invaded by foreigners, these departments have suffered more than the rest; they had rather gained than lost by the Continental commerce; the extent of their national domains made them still more dread the presentations of the ancient possessors. It was also in these provinces that some errors of the former Ministers of the King, being judged with precipitation, chiefly excited alarm. It was there that the war was most national.

In this view I have only inserted the most prevailing opinions, some of which are not without mixture. The Noblesse and the Clergy, Las Vendee excepted, have no where any party. All France revolts at the excesses committed in the South, by those bands that exclusively call themselves Royal; even their existence is a state of rebellion. Fanaticism, civil war, and the counter-revolutionary sentiment excite horror every where. Scarcely a tenth part of the French nation can be found who are willing to revert to the old *regime* and scarcely a fifth part who are heartily devoted to legitimate authority. This will not prevent the great majority from submitting sincerely to your Majesty in your capacity of Chief of the State. That submission will be lasting; in the course of time it will even assume the character of love and confidence, if France be constantly governed by liberal ideas, eminently constitutional, and completely national.

On the supposition of civil war, the Royalists would reign absolute in ten departments; in fifteen others the parties would be balanced; and in all the rest of France only a few handfuls of Royalists would be found opposed to the great mass of the people. There would be sufficient means of forming a Royal army. But how long would resistance be maintained or even the fidelity of that army preserved, which had been so much reckoned upon? There are besides a sufficient number of ancient Nobles, or partisans of the Court in every department, to establish there an appearance of public opinion, and even a certain majority in the Electoral Colleges. It must be inferred that the party of the Noblesse is still of some importance, when the public functionaries employ all the efforts of Government to support them; it is deprived of that support, the population absorbs it; some serious errors on this subject might circulate round the throne, and for this reason I endeavour to excite attention to them. I shall have other occasions to characterise the public feeling; I ought first to speak of the army.

Various motives have produced the submission of the army; in some this submission is a sincere return to their duty to the King; in many others it is the effect of necessity; in the greater number it is a sacrifice made to the repose of France. It is now wounded and humiliated at beholding its dismemberment and dismissal. That army has been employed in invation and conquest; repose is repugnant to it; ambition unbounded by fortune had rendered it enterprising, and though it had no longer at its head as General that warlike Chief of the State, it could not but long remember its ancient standards. Ought we to strive to place it on harmonious terms with the other armies of Europe by giving it modest notions, a moral and monarchical point of honour, a sort of religion, for legitimacy? Or indeed was it indispensably necessary to disband them? This question ought not to be decided by the laws of rigorous justice, we should rather consult the art of governing the future and the reason of state.

The fewer old officers and soldiers there remain in the new corps about to be formed, the more discontent and sedition will be found in the midst of the people. It will require a long time before the object is accomplished of estranging a new army from the interests of the old. The civil disturbances will become much more serious in more stormy elements, and if the clash of the various factions be survived, every thing will be in a state of preparation for a civil war; under the most favourable supposition, the disbanding of the army will have the effect of recruiting the brigands, and it is impossible not to discover a cause of terror in the disturbed, 200,000 men connected with so many families, who are thus placed in opposition to the Government. No authority could withstand such an immense coalition of ill-will, hatred, passion, and of shattered and discordant interests.

Another danger will arise from the opposition of the political oppositions of the parties and factions.

There are drawbacks in the march of ages and in the progress of civilization; the understanding itself has its detractors, and when they lead to too precipitate and extensive changes, it gives rise to resistance and continued agitations. The great struggle of the revolution is not yet finished by 25 years of subversion; each of the ancient factions was not completely extinct when the invasion of the Usurper revived the parties, disclosed new ones, and made a full discovery of the extent of the factions.

To speak in the first place only of the simple difference of opinion; if this difference be extremely wide, if it produce a sort of rupture in the State, it is in vain for authority to govern in the sense which it believes pervalent; another opinion comes across it which also pretends to be the public opinion; a reign could not be of long continuance if it had only this minority in its favour, since even the support of the majority would still allow the strongest resistance to be kept up; on the

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one side the sacrifice of their opinions will be difficult, on the other impossible. It remains, therefore, but to chuse rightly, and to make reason and justice triumph over old passions and ancient prejudices. Similar contrarieties doubtless exist in the other States of Europe, but they do not refer to such mighty interests nor un te themselves to many other oppositions.

After this danger comes that of parties, without calculating the Royalists, who are found, in the year 1815 to be what they were in 1789. Among the old parties the Republicans and th Constitutionalists still subsist; if the Republicans have not been undeceived with regard to all their principles, they have at least discovered the impossibility of applying them to a great state Having thus ceased to be dangerous to the power of monarchy, they become so to Buonaparte only on account of his tyranny; and with a very few exceptions, Buonapartists would be found in the ranks of the Republicans. This would be to commit a great error: they are not less opposed to the Government of the King, having some difficulty in believi g that a dynasty that has suffered so much by the revolution and which has struggled so long, can prevail upon itself either to pardon, to forget, or t deny its ancient doctrines by giving sufficient guarantees for public liberty. This motive alone has recently induced them to take a part in all the measures that had for their object the expulsion of the Bourbons; that an impassable barrier is raised between the past and the present: that public liberty should be established on an immutable basis. With these conditions there is nothing to be apprehended from the Republicans; they would even become the firmest supporters of the Government.

The Constitutionalists are only a party to this exception, in as much as they are opposed to the Royalists and defend the rights of the people against them, as they were established during the revolution, for every thing in the last 25 years has not been illusion or crime.

A stop has been put to glaring abuses and odious privileges, sage princi les have been consecrated, and just barriers opposed to a power which had no restraint but its own discretion. It is not under this point of view that we are in opposition with Europe. What a R volution would not have produced would have been obtained by the progress of knowledge alone. Now that France is acquainted with her rights, how can she be made to retrograde? It must first be in the power of man to destroy and forget his own ideas, to create for himself other truths and another kind of evidence.

The Constitutionalists revere also the principle of legitimacy. Two Monarchical Constitutions have been framed in France since 1789—both have consecrated the principle of a hereditary throne, but because both give the right to succeed to the throne, it must be concluded that it transmits a power without limits? Does it perpetuate the manner of governing because it perpetuates the dynasty? And is there not a distinction to be made betwe n the designation of the Prince and the nature of his authority? The first is undoubtedly regulated by birth; but the second can only be regulated by national laws. Such are the principles of the Constitutionalists.

This party, however, and this must not be dissembled, this party, although it does not hesitate to submit, has never ceased during a twelvemonth to be in opposition to the King's Government In 1814 it was chiefly the Constitutionalists who censured violently, who attacked incessantly most of the measures and acts of authority; and when such a struggle has once begun, when the multitude take a part in it, a revolution is not far off. This opposition brought out a number of parties who had never before shewn themselves. It was generally said that the reign of the Bourbons would not be of long duration, that a cr sis was approaching either from some enterprize of the Court, or a movement of the people. Some spoke at that time of calling a foreign Prince to the throne, others declared themselves in favour of the Duke of Orleans, a greater number still for the Regency; it seemed that a sort of moral Revolution had already taken place in the minds and hearts, and this circumstance, added to the treachery, explains only too well the facility with which Buonaparte replaced himself on the throne, and the impossibility in which the Court then was of defending themselves. In another moment less decisive, that where Buonaparte gave in his abdication, the same opposition to the King's Gov rnment was manifested in the Constitutional party with still more force than the former time Why can I not av id laying these details before your Majesty?—But how is i possible to save the Monarchy, if we are not thoroughly acquainted with the evil, & with every danger? There is not a foreign Prince but at this moment the party in question would have prefer ed obtaining or receiving from the hands of the Allied Powers.

The prepossession had reached such a height that there was but one exclusion;—that of the family of our ancient Kings. Your Majesty cannot help considering as a seditious act, the Declaration of the Chamber of Representatives, which tended to regulate the royal power before the throne was filled. The truth is, however that a multitude of Frenchmen participate in the same resistance, because they had the same fears. Every one demanded conditions, every one dreaded reactions and vengeances; they wished guarantees, not against your Majesty, whose wisdom and moderation were known, but against the pretensions so well known and so often announced, o those who, from their access to the throne, may one day have the opportunity and perhaps the power of making them triumph.

What obstacles will not this fatal disposition of minds produce? I have only entered into such p inful details to arrive at this consequence—The acts of the Government will be again attacked; they are so already; and this controul, with respect to principles, passes for a right and even for a duty, when it is exempt from bad intentions. Political d ctrines are in the present day so generally diffused in France, that people imagine themselves competent to decide on them. A demi liberty, partial conditions appear as insupportable, as the most absolute power—they would excite the same commotions. What I have already said of the public spirit of the Departments, has shewn that in some provinces the Constitutional party prevails more or less. This same party attracts also more and more notice among certain classes of citizens. The old rich families are in general more devoted to the King; it is the same in the tribunals among the people of the law, & the higher commercial cla s s; on the other hand, it is the great majority of the inferior citizens (petite bourgeoisie), retailers and petty proprietors, who are Constitutional, because they have had the greatest state share in the Revolution. The purchasers of national estates and the families of soldiers add a great force to that party: but what gives it more especially an irresistible preponderance, is the mass of peasantry, who are at present very enlightened and in easy circumstances, irreconcilable enemies of the nobles and clergy, whose situation has been ameliorated by the Revolution. Passion calculates the strength of parties differently, and arrives in fact at other results. In such calculations the people pass for nothing.

I do not include the Buonapartists in the number of parties—there are none—there can no longer be any Buonapartists, except in a small portion of the army. It is not from attachment for the man of this party, it is still less from fidelity that in the month of March a part of France was seen to associate themselves for a movement with his destinies; he owed his success entirely to our discords, which made him be regarded by some as a liberator, by others as an instrument; and this instrument gave us much greater reasons for fear than for hope. There can be no party without a chief. Buonaparte has only had three months of a new existence by events which cannot again be renewed. All the remains of the Buonapartists, are therefore confounded in the ranks of the Constitutionalists and Republicans.

I come to the factions.—It is principally under this point of view that the situation of your Majesty is attended with danger It is evident that there are two great factions in the State. The one defends the principles of the Revolution, and the other aims at a Counter, revolution. The force of the two factions may be measured. In the one there are the Nobles and the Clergy, the ancient possessors of national estates the Emigrants, the old Royalist, and all that remains of the old Parliaments—enlightened men, who sincerely, because they have learned nothing for twenty-five years, cannot comprehend how their old knowledge should be deficient; a certain number also who cannot pardon what they have abhorred, or who prefer their repose to every thing, and have no hope of regaining it but in the old regime; lastly, empassioned writers, and individuals whom a spirit of hatred impels always to violent measures—to extremities In the other party is almost the whole of France—the Constitutionalists and the Republicans, the actual Army and the people, all the discontented classes, and even a multitude of good Frenchmen, not less enlightened than attached to the King—but who are convinced that every attempt of counter-revolution, and even a simple tendency to the old regime, would become the signal of an explosion similar to that of 1789, and would have the same result.

It is no longer a question of mere opinions—one of the two factions is in motion—hostilities commence—La Vendee is organised—troops are raising in the South, with colours which are not even royal; and already bands have appeared in Languedoc and Provence. They seek also to influence opinions. Even in the capital those who are desirous of a counterrevolution, say so openly, which is a manner of preparing the minds. At a greater distance, the highflown Royalist spreads his doctrines, and does not dissemble his projects.

The other faction, which looks on the execution of these projects as impossible, does not yet act. But will this inaction continue long? and what will happen if the combat c mmences? Under such grave circumstances, it becomes my duty to express my undisguised opinion to your Majesty. So long as France shall be occupied by foreign troops, their presence may restrain, to a certain point, the popular party; the royal authorities may also, by their vigilance, retard the danger; but the moment would come when all the obstacles would be borne down: a civil war, when the cause of the King is the pretext, may last a little longer, but at length the mass of the people would be triumphant.

No person is more convinced than your Majesty, that it is impossible to return to the old doctrines of the Monarchy. All the elements of the old regime have d sappeared. There was then no national estates recognised—power was modified, by the manners—it wa regulated, as it were, and restrained by habits and usages. If there were no fixed laws there were maxims of government—there was an inviolable code of moderation, of mildness, of equity and urbanity—no passion was let loose—every person was formed for his situation, or supported it without regret. A single remark may serve to shew the difference between that time and ours. An import, more or less, then constituted the reputation of an Intendant, the glory of a Minister, the eclat of a reign. Will it be said that France was only the more happy? It will remain to be explained then how the Revolution happened to be prepared in these happy times—but to what purpose these discussions? The old regime cannot be re-established. The greatest fault which governments can commit is not to distinguish between what is possible and what is not. To be at war during a whole reign, is not reigning.

To conceal nothing on this subject from your Majesty, I will still add that no particular conspiracy menaces you at the present moment. Our dangers proceed only from our situation; but we may conceive in thought a conspiracy, of which the success would be infallible, and of which the designs could neither be prevented nor foreseen. It would be that of a Ministry or a party at Court, who from the grossest error, or the most blind devotion to the Royal cause, should counsel or favour a plan of counter-revolution. Every plan of this nature would overturn the throne again with a crash, and destroy, perhaps, even our last hope of the dynasty of our Kings.

A false remark has often been made on the subject of the old regime, namely, tha the French who have supported the tyranny of Buonaparté, would support much more easily the whole extent of the royal power. They are here mistaken, in many respects, because the position of Buonaparte has never been known to foreigners; his tyranny was not our work but that of Europe; it was th Sovereigns who consolidated his power by their treaties, their alliances, and even by their friendships; and even if we had resisted him, the other nations would have ranged themselves under his eagles or humbled themselves before him. Always more afraid of the interior than foreign countries, he knew well that if he had armies against the King, he had no power against public opinion. It was by foreign obedience that he endeavoured to bend us under the yoke. He has marched to more than one victory, to have an additional means of re-acting on France. A conqueror without, he was unquiet within—every public assembly made him tremble. Lastly, there were always in the midst of his Court, and in his Counsels, men of courage, who, without disobeying the Monarch, at least braved the despot. Supposing even that his tyranny had been more patiently supported than it was, can the same submission be now expected? He contrived to make us forget liberty, by substituting glory in its stead. We had nothing to dread under his reign, neither from the Clergy, nor the Nobles, nor the Emigrants. If he succeeded in depriving us of several of our rights, for that very reason the public opinion is more strongly bent on now defending them. Your Majesty may judge of this from what has taken place within the last fifteen months. Thousands of men have perished to retard the fall of the old Regime—it would cause still greater evils to re-establish it.

Our state of invasion is a new source of diverted dangers, some in part concern the Sovereigns, others, at this moment, shake the power of the King.

The ravages are multiplying, the means of subsistence are exhausting; under this point of view public tranquillity has but a very uncertain duration. The word impossible applies to every thing. There are bounds to all evils which cannot be removed, the contributions being dried up or suspended, the expences then can no longer be met. This will be a new source of disorder. Will they recur to warlike contributions; How and by whom can they exact them? The most of the persons subject to contribution have already lost their habitations—it will require an armed force to complete the spoil of them, the collection of every part of the impost can only take place by combats.

The evil is still aggravated by the prolongation of the stay of the foreign armies, and yet the Sovereigns will not think of withdrawing them from France before having guarantees of our repose, because their tranquility is connected with ours. We must hereafter be together in peace or in war, in misfortune or in prosperity.

A thousand new obstacles will arise from the state in which they will leave France. Every thing will have been annihilated, public and private fortunes all will have been carried off: we shall escape out of this war as from a sort of shipwreck, at whatever price we shall have obtained the enjoyment of the King's Government. Will this moment be that of obedience and love, or that of complaints, of reproaches and accusations? The hearts will be embittered—the passions, already high, will be still more inflammable. War oppressions, the examples of inhumanity, have always the effect of rendering manners more violent, and of producing a new degree of immorality and perversity in the heart of man.

He who now kills an enemy, but who enriches not himself by the murder, will one day kill his fellow citizens in the same disposition of mind. The consequences have not been calculated which must arise from the assembling of so many people unknown to each other and mixed together. There is no longer either family, or country, or laws in this new world; civilization is suspended; the inundation of these people will lead every where to a destructive ferment, an afflicting state of things, the pernicious effects of which we shall not fail to feel.

In this afflicting situation of affairs, hitherto without example, what good can be attempted by your Majesty; afflicting yourself in common with the people, and your goodness forgetting nothing that can console them. There must, however, be expected an opposition, more pertinacious than in ordinary times, and authority will be so much the weaker because there is so much the more need of conciliation If we were to speak of reactions the whole people would cry out, is there not enough of public misfortunes; if we were to threaten a restraint upon liberty, the people would defend it with new energy, as the only advantage of which the enemy could not deprive them. It is a discontented people, it is an agitated people that your Majesty will have to govern.

It is true, Sire, that the personal qualities of your Majesty may cause to disappear, or be the means of softening down, a great number of the obstacles. The love, respect, the confidence which they inspire are our principal means of safety, but the destinies of France are not in your hands alone, fatal circumstances exist which excite fears in the minds of the people, and induce them to distrust the reigns which will follow that of your Majesty. They ask whether they shall always be governed with the same moderation: whether an inviolable barrier will still be opposed to the persecution of the Nobles and to the return of the ancient regime; whether religious differences will always be mingled with the same toleration; whether firmness will always be tempered by indulgence and goodness? A natural instinct leads all people to look forward to the evil and the good which await them, and in their happiness, as in their disquietude, they always compare the present reign with the reigns that that are to follow. I have made this remark because this circumstance has an inevitable influence on the disposition of the mind, and whilst under certain circumstances it renders Government more easy, in other cases it creates obstacles and prevents a proper degree of firmness.

Let us look forward to the state of France as it will be after the departure of the foreigners. Will it be at peace at home; will the combats of opinions have ceased; will tyranny be extinct; There will be a notion sensible and proud, but unquiet, vain, and jealous; equality and liberty have made a deep impression upon the heart. The ancient Nobility and the Clergy in losing their property, have lost all aptitude to form again the body politic of the state. Every dispute relative to principles will excite disturbances when it shall operate as a dispute for or against public opinion. In ordinary times little attention is paid to discontent, and it is easy to restrain the seditious; but in our situation every kind of opposition, every complaint will be a quarrel between the people and the government. The evil will be still more envenomed by the general misery, our finances will be ruined: we must reduce the expenditure, and take away the subsistence from thousands of families before we can find functionaries united to the state of the public mind: we must place and displace, and at every nomination the opposite parties will be still present. It is always by the choice of its auxiliaries that authority suffers to be discovered its most hidden designs. After this comes the inseparable dangers of a national representation, and those of the liberty of the press, without which, however, there can be no public liberty. The worst of all the evils will be immorality, that sad scourge which destroys nations, which vitiates the mind and the heart, and which extinguishes public spirit. Lastly, we have to combat on one side the opposition of a numerous & formidable party, who will suffer no authority to repose so long as there shall be any fears for public liberty or for themselves; and, on the other side, the pretensions of another Party whom no concession will satisfy, who attach themselves to royalty only to share its power, and who would sap and overturn the throne only because it does not adopt them for its chief support.

I should not have thought of placing this afflicting picture before the eyes of your Majesty, if I had not at the same time to propose some measures, and a plan of Government, which may contribute to render our situation supportable.

Government cannot exist without a physical or without a moral force. The first cannot subsist without the seconds; and both fail us. The manner of forming the army will implicitly decide other questions. It would lead to a general overthrow, were it left to be conjectured, in consequence of this formation, that the King had a design of forming an army against the public liberty. I have already said that it seems as if there were two nations in France; it must therefore be promptly decided to conciliate them, in order to attach both, without which a war may be lighted up which cannot be extinguished, and whatever happens, your Majesty must at least appear to reign with the nation.

We can no longer have the services of the ancient army, it must even change the denominations under which it as hitherto been known, in order to break its habits; but would it not be useful, would it not be evidently just, in dissolving the corps, to take care as much as possible of the interests of individuals? The disbanding may be managed with prudence, and with a sort of family care. There would be little danger in the return to society of soldiers or officers, who themselves ask the alternative of remaining in the army, or of quitting it; a proposition or invitation might be made to those who on quitting it would stand in need of any annual pension to make a declaration to that effect; and others might be invited to ask only what would be necessary to complete their means of subsistence. All those who would regret too much quitting the only profession with which they are acquainted, might be retained, if their fidelity can be relied upon.

If the Government adopts in all respects wise principles, it will stand in need of but a small army. It should not, however, be too much reduced. It would then be more easy to give it a good spirit. Your Majesty foresees many difficulties in distinguishing the household troops. Public opinion witnesses with pain the employment of the Swiss; the pay which is given to a foreigner is a means of subsitence taken from a subject of the State. In general, and for a long time, it will be indispensible to reject all measures against which there is likely to be any opposition in public opinion.

The bands of the South, & of the revived La Vendee cannot be suffered to subsist; they must beno longer considered but as individuals and fellow-citizens. The Vendean corps have principles irreconcilable with the tranquillity of France, an inveterate doctrine of absolute power, of the spoliation of national property, and of the re-establishment of the ancient regime. The public force, therefore, cannot be suffered to be in their hands. It would be an armed faction in the State, which would prevent the granting of favours and places to those who would bedeserving of them. The Government might summon to its aid some of the Chiefs, and employ them with success in restoring the countries of the West to their accustomed order.

The organization of the moral force demands that your Majesty should adopt a firm and unalterable resolution. The principle must be acted upon, that public opinion be received as a new element in the art of governing, and that it must enter into all its combinations. France can no longer be governed but by a constitutional regime; the question is no longer the extent of power—the great question is to preserve and to regulate power.

After this first resolution, a second must be come to. There are two constitutional regimes very different from each other; in the one the King grants the least that he can do—then every thing becomes an obstacle, because every thing becomes on one side or the other an object of dispute Several ages were occupied in England in obtaining one after the other its political laws, and this contest very often overthrew the State. When the space given to the liberty of a state is restrained, their first care is to fortify immediately what they have obtained; they surround it with new works at every new danger, and finish by making a strong citadel. It would be better to concede the principle at once.

In the second state of Constitutional regime, there is a homogeneous and responsible Ministry; the Monarch, who is the depositary of all the power and of all the national majesty, is placed as it were by means of such a Ministry in an enclosure impenetrable to the shock of all political agitations; the law is equally proposed by the Chambers and the Government, and the three branches of the legislature defend with the same care the rights of the people and the Royal prerogatives.

The Constitutional law is formed in the same manner as the ordinary laws, and the basis of the edifice is a constitution in which is scrupulously included all the guarantees of liberty.

Under these different points of view, I cannot dissemble, that the new Chamber which is about to be formed may cause disquietude. There remains no means of safety if it is not constitutional, and if the opinions of the ultra Royalists should prevail.

Under the relations of internal union and pacification, your Majesty will have great measures to take; all union will be utterly impossible with plans of reaction. There have been ordonnances of exile; your Majesty owed those acts of repression to your own dignity, and every one felt that other circumstances rendered that punishment necessary. It is certain, however, that the Constitutional party were afraid they saw in those first acts of authority the colour of the whole reign, as they might have fancied they saw its principles in the ordonnances relative to the Electoral Colleges.

The different ideas which I have had the honour of submitting to your Majesty differ little from those which might have been more easily adopted in 1814, and the whole world can judge of the change which such a system would have wrought in our situation, and in that of all Europe what evils would have been prevented. The same career is now to run, and the same councils are before us. Heaven seems to have reserved to your Majesty the greatest of all glories, that of putting an end to all our revolutions.

In 1814, the men who now agitate us wished so to strike the past, dreaming neither of the present nor the future. Let us dare to say that the past has never been of any consideration amongst great princes or great statesmen, except to afford lessons. The present and the future are the only cares of Government. It is not what has been said, but what is to be said with which we ought to be principally occupied. Reactions are no longer in our manners, and if one drop of blood runs in a political revolution, there is no certainty but that torrents will flow.

If, after the measures which I propose, there should be still some partial resistances, they may be restrained by vigilance and firmness. The latter quality was always that of great kings. Another quality is however superior to that—prudence. Sovereigns whatever may be their power, are subject to the common law of necessity. There are times when they must tranquillize instead of excite; when they must conciliate all, and promote hope and confidence. Two doctrines are opposed—let us begin by deciding which of the two should be followed: and whether we should remount against the torrent, or descend easily. If it is wished to remount there is nothing to be expected from firmness—despotism itself would be powerless.

Firmness is nothing, except in moderation. The immoral Catherine found that the word justice was too strong for man, and that she only could support equity. Once let the limit be established, and every one will feel that indulgence for the past cannot extend to the present. The same firmness under its double relation of force and moderation will apply itself to all the acts of Government, to all the parts of public order; it will not suffer any deviation, any negligence, all the parts will be restrained, all the grievances will be redressed, all the individuals will be punished with severity, who place themselves in a state of hostility towards the Government.

These first successes will not finish here, we may approach nearer and nearer to the model of England. With regard to the extent of our civil and political liberty, we have the advantage of approximation to it in our social distinctions, some of which attach themselves to the form and the strength of Government, and others to the exterior eclat of a nation. There is nothing saved from the French Revolution but the rights and principles which time has consecrated to put us in harmony with all Europe. We must have the means of taking part in all the advantages of general civilization: a nable direction of the public education will soon attain this important object; manners will resume also their soft empire; the love of country will revive at the first aspect of a new prosperity; the necessity of union will arise out of our misfortuues, and the necessity of relieving them. It is to this union, it is to the good it will produce that we shall owe a new public spirit.

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